

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE

THE IMPENDING SOCIAL REVOLUTION IN ENGLAND AND ELSEWHERE.

Who Will Succeed Gladstone?—Gossip concerning the Royal Family—Comments on the King's Aesthetic Tastes—The Duke of Devonshire's Political Views—The Duke of Devonshire's Political Views—The Duke of Devonshire's Political Views.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—The week has been full of proofs of the extraordinary advance everywhere, and especially in England, of the most radical notions on the social question. In the House of Commons, Mr. Chamberlain gave further testimony every day that this shrewd political observer has come to the conclusion that the doctrine of radical reform on the land question have taken a hold so deep that every astute politician must count upon them as potent factors in future combinations. The landlords of Scotland admit their testimony by a meeting at which they voluntarily offered terms to their tenants which they would have resisted to the death only a short year ago; and the meetings of the unemployed, which have now become common, indicate that General Hume is ready to take command, demanding great legislative and social changes. In France the evil is not so apparent, though the Government is not so ready to yield. There are no less than 800,000 people out of employment in that country.

In Germany Bismarck acknowledges that the present duration of working hours leaves the mechanic a slave; and the Chancellor asks in despair for some one to propose a remedy. In the Reichstag there is a great excitement of Europe by one of the most sensational and at the same time instructive proposals. It suggests to Prince Bismarck that he should summon together an international conference for the purpose of discussing the means for meeting the social difficulty in all the countries of Europe.

Another indication of the times in Great Britain is the revival of the demand for direct representation in Parliament. In fact, all around one sees already a revolution in political proposals and discussions which show that the reduction of the franchise has produced a transformation of the whole political situation with a rapidity unexampled in history.

The illness of Mr. Gladstone has produced additional interest in these phenomena, for the question of his successor is thus pushed to the front. The feeling is most general that the coming session of Parliament is the last that will see him in harness, and then comes the tug of war between the various aspirants for the succession. All the indications, for the present, point to the conclusion that the spirit of the age is running in the same groove. Mr. Chamberlain has to wait for several years longer, in all probability until Lord Hartington is called by the death of his father to the upper House. At present the feeling against Chamberlain's palatable ambition is very strong. Nearly all the daily newspapers condemn his flirtation with Henry Georgeism. Nevertheless, his supporters and speakers denounce him as a half-hearted trimmer in whom they will have no confidence.

Foreign affairs, in spite of their seriousness, are rather lost sight of in this internal upheaval, and Ministers encourage this disposition by obstinately ignoring the subject in their public addresses. Nevertheless, the respectability of the English proposals by a practically unanimous vote places the Government in a very awkward position; and the utter and irreconcilable contradictions of the proposals in the different journals to meet this emergency is the best proof of the general perplexity.

The affairs of the royal family still engage a good deal of attention, and there is a widespread impression that at this moment there is an amount of quarrelling and ill feeling beyond the ordinary average in even royal circles. Thus it is universally remarked that the bridegroom of the Princess Beatrice has not received the congratulations of the Prince of Wales, nor of the Duke of Edinburgh; and the resentment of the young lady at this moment is indicated by her absence from the rejoicings over the coming of age of the Prince's son.

The Queen, too, continues in her early attitude toward all manifestations of joy so soon after the death of the Duke of Albany, and the Prince of Wales was only able, after a few private persuasions, to get permission for a few private visits. The young Prince, his son, is said to have gone through the same process of depression very well. Among his presence was, curiously enough, the works of Henry Fielding; and, finally, loyalty in at least one woman took the shape of an appearance in the police courts, where a courtly Justice of the Peace released her in consideration of the excellence of the motive with which she got drunk.

Young Prince's youthful sister, the Princess Louise, was not here to do honor to the occasion of her brother's majority. The materials were a skirt of white satin, morrisette and a tunic of a new material called sole de Chine.

The death of the Earl of Aylesford has not attracted much notice, and the notice is usually friendly. A Radical journal points out that there were no more than three votes in the House of Commons for the raising of his estate; that by the first two he raised \$1,000,000, and by the third \$200,000; that those two sums, with a rental of \$100,000 a year, represent an expenditure of \$3,750,000 in the course of a few years; and yet add this to the enormous cost of the work of an extraordinary legislator at 25 years of age, and the result is a newspaper, given to the description of actors and ballet women and drunken journalists, stands alone in saying a good word for the dead nobleman, and the best thing it has to give in the shape of an epitaph is that he was known by his friends under the affectionate name of "Joe." The result is a very curious contrast.

The theatre, in spite of the great trade depression, are doing an extraordinary business. It is reported that the pantomime at Drury Lane has attracted \$100,000 of booking advance, and young Hunter McCarthy's play of "The Candidate" is booked to the extent of \$35,000, while the brilliant author has received a commission to write a play for one of his chief comedians.

Miss Fortescue has settled £6,000 of the £10,000 she received from Gambol on her mother, and everybody joins in praising her for so doing.

The latest tonic of dramatic treatment is the outcome in India, which has furnished the motive of a successful play by a female playwright in the opposition to the system.

Another topic of journalistic debate is the old theme of the illness caused by arsenical wall papers. The subject of overpressure in education still occasionally rises, and Labouchere has definitely taken sides with the enemies of overeducation. He quotes with approval the statement in one of the manuals published by the authorities of the Health Exhibition that intellectual development should be repressed rather than encouraged in children, and that

DEALING WITH TANNY.

More Complaints by Men of the People's Party.

The committee appointed by the County Committee of the People's party to investigate the alleged deal between representatives of the People's party and Tanny Hall held a second session at the Knickerbocker Cottage, Sixth Avenue, last night. The testimony of John J. Huhn was continued under examination by Dr. Ferdinand Seeger.

The committee was told that the deal was a "very bad one," Mr. Huhn said, and needed funds to carry on the campaign. It became necessary to get assistance from other parties. I was told that Mr. Thurgood advanced about \$9,000, and that Dr. Seeger advanced \$5,000 of their personal funds. I was told that arrangements would be made by which other political parties would aid us in getting elected before the voters.

Who told you so?" inquired Dr. Boyd. "I should prefer that the names should not be mentioned just now," said Dr. Seeger. "I do not think Mr. Huhn knows."

"Well, if he doesn't know, I do not think there is any use in surmises," added Dr. Boyd. Dr. Seeger said: "I have no more questions to ask him."

Mr. James Connolly, candidate of the People's party for Assembly in the Fifteenth Assembly District, was informed by Mr. John Kelly that he was favored by a living labor candidate to be elected to the County Committee of the People's party.

A RUSTY YET OF IRELAND.

Mr. William O'Brien Asks that There Never will be Another Irish Famine.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—Mr. William O'Brien, the editor of United Ireland, and member of Parliament from Malton, said to a reporter today: "The prospects of the Irish peasantry were never better than they are at the present moment. There have been many winters before this when it has required desperate means to get food and fuel. Thank God, that is over. The Irish people are now so situated that they can take care of themselves and each other, and that is about all they have ever asked. Come what may, there will be no more famines in Ireland to appeal to the benevolence of the rest of the world."

"You think, then, that Ireland is now self-sustaining?" "I think more than that. It is so productive that it should be a great exporting country, and it will be in course of time."

"There is none, except in the grazing districts, where the people are so situated that they can take care of themselves and each other, and that is about all they have ever asked. Come what may, there will be no more famines in Ireland to appeal to the benevolence of the rest of the world."

SUNK BY AN AMERICAN SHIP.

A British Steamer Run Down Off Holyhead—A Dozen or More Lives Lost.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 17.—The fears entertained yesterday for the safety of the packet steamer Admiral Moorsom, plying between Dublin and Holyhead, prove to have been fully justified. The steamer collided with the American ship Sank, and was run down off Holyhead.

The steamer, which was struck nearly amidships, sank almost immediately. The captain and crew were rescued, and the bodies of the passengers were recovered. The bodies of the passengers were recovered, and the bodies of the passengers were recovered.

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SHATTERED BY DYNAMITE.

A HAT FACTORY AT SOUTH NORWALK ROUGHLY SHAKEN UP.

The Whole Town Aroused in the Dead of Night by a Terrible Explosion.—The Noise Heard in Stamford—Did Strikers Do It?

On Friday night South Norwalk was shaken up worse than at any time during the nine weeks that the hat makers have been on strike, and the excitement, which had been languishing of late, suddenly reached the boiling point. Shop No. 2 of the firm of Croft & Knapp (the most important hat factory in the place) is a long two-story brick building running along Water street, with one end facing on Tolles street. Ninety men, the employees say, work there during the day, and thirteen at night, who have been imported from New Jersey. The men, however, sleep there at night in a dormitory, and prepared for them on the second story, and at that of the building further from Tolles street. This measure was adopted, the bosses say, partly for the safety of the men, but principally because boarding house and hotel keepers have boycotted the firm and will not receive any one connected with it. Besides the thirteen men, the members of the firm and their sons take turns in sleeping in the factory, and George Youngs remains awake in the engine room to keep up steam and attend to the machinery. At 11 o'clock on Friday night the thirteen workmen had turned into bed.

John Knapp, owner of the firm, and John Scott, a long keeper, lay in their front office, properly dressed and with revolvers near at hand.

As the men had, and the watchman was in the engine room, out of the rain, talking with the engineer, when both suddenly found themselves in the middle of a terrible explosion that had shaken the building to its foundations. Scott and Knapp rolled off their beds, and the men who were sleeping on the floor came running down stairs in terror. Everybody in South Norwalk was awakened by the noise, and the explosion was heard in Stamford.

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